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ABSTRACT

A summary of the deliberations of the Planning Conference for Solar Technology Information Transfer--to discuss and outline a functioning solar energy technology network in the State of Tennessee--and a set of recommendations for future action are presented in this report. Topic areas include: (1) the Tennessee Regional Library Service; (2) the system of Area Resource Centers; (3) public libraries; (4) special and academic libraries; (5) public information programs; and (6) educational programs--all as they relate to solar technology information transfer. Recommendations are made for each of these areas. A proposal for an information system, conference agenda and participant list, library bibliography, and informational announcements are appended. (KP)

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REPORT OF A PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER

Nashville, September 28-29, 1977

Southeastern Library Association

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Johnnie Givens, Conference Director

Edwin S. Gleaves, Recorder and Editor

IR005-471

REPORT OF A PLANNING CONFERENCE
FOR SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER
Nashville, September 28-29, 1977

Background of the Report

The Planning Conference for Solar Technology Information Transfer represents the third unit of a project through which the Southeastern Library Association (SELA) has proposed to assist the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in "designing, implementing, and monitoring a residual system for dissemination of information first to select target groups and secondarily to the general public" (SELA proposal to ORNL, Appendix A). "The structure of the system," according to the proposal, "will include a mechanism whereby the concerned individual, particularly from one of the identified transfer agency groups, will be able to make his inquiry on solar technology to the local information center, e.g., the public library, knowing that a functioning referral network will provide information even when the request for information exceeds the capability of local, on-site resources."

Thus the first phase of ORNL's pilot project in Tennessee has concerned itself primarily with public libraries in the state and their ability to deliver information services on solar technology. An important aspect of this project to date has been the development of a ready reference packet of basic materials on solar technology which has been sent to all public libraries in the state of Tennessee to complement existing resources on the topic.

The ORNL project has sponsored three seminars in the state on solar technology, in cooperation with a number of other agencies such as the Tennessee Energy Authority (TEA), the University of Tennessee Division of Continuing Education (UTDCE), the University of Tennessee at Nashville, Memphis State University, and the Solar Energy Division of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA). The programs were aimed at local transfer groups such as architects, engineers, contractors, builders, bankers, loan agents, state and city officials, librarians, and educators. The program in Memphis, for example, held at Memphis State University on September 14, carried the endorsements of the Home Builders Associations of Tennessee and of Memphis; the American Institute of Architects (Tennessee and Memphis Chapters); the Southern Interstate Nuclear Branch; the Insurors of Memphis; the Tennessee Savings and Loan League; SELA; the Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee Council of Governments; and the Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division. The other two conferences were held on the campuses of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville on September 9 and the University of Tennessee at Nashville on September 23. The conferences in Memphis and Nashville were designated Solar Technology Applications Review (STAR) and the one in Knoxville, Conference on Solar Technology (COST). Attendance at all conferences was excellent—between 80 and 100 persons each.

An important component of each of the seminars was one or more sessions devoted to energy information tools and resources. In all seminars these presentations received a spirited and inquiring response from those attending, many of whom were not aware of the information resources available to them through the public, special, and academic

libraries of the state. It has therefore remained for the participants at the Planning Conference for Solar Technology Information Transfer—meeting at the State Library and Archives in Nashville on September 28-29 and attended by 15 representatives of libraries and information centers and agencies concerned with solar energy technology—to discuss and to outline for the future a functioning solar energy technology network in the state of Tennessee, utilizing the existing resources and services and suggesting new designs and strategies wherever appropriate.

The present report summarizes the deliberations of that conference and proposes a set of recommendations for future action. (For the conference agenda and a list of invited participants, see Appendices B and C.)

The Tennessee Regional Library Service

The first objective of the SELA proposal to ORNL is to "utilize the existing mechanisms for planning within the state." Although the group at the Planning Conference identified a number of areas in which information services in the field of solar energy can and should be expanded and improved, it agreed that the basic structure of the Tennessee public library system is sound and is capable of meeting most of the information needs discussed. A brief description of this cooperative system may help explain why the group felt as it did.

The Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA), sometimes referred to generically as the State Library Agency, in addition to serving as a major resource in its own right, serves as the coordinating agent for the Tennessee system of public libraries, consisting of the four metropolitan county libraries, and their branches and twelve multi-county regions. Although each library

has its own governing board and its source of local support, it may receive federal and state funds through and from the TSLA by participating in the regional program. To quote the publication Tennessee Regional Library Service (Appendix D), "Participation in the regional program allows the local library to expand its services to patrons. The local librarian may call the Regional Library Center for assistance and materials of a general nature; the Area Resource Center for reference and inter-library loan; and the Tennessee Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped for services for those persons who have a handicap that would make them eligible for its services." "Metropolitan Regions," the brochure says, "give total library service to the citizens of their county. This includes a general selection of books and materials [and] in-depth collections in specialized areas such as reference, business, and children's services."

It is important to note that the public libraries of Tennessee form an inter-related system wherein no library is an island limited to its own resources. As can be seen in the map published by the Public Libraries Division of the Tennessee State Library and Archives (Appendix E), the regional library system now includes all counties in the state and serves a population of about 4 million persons. The Tennessee State Library and Archives and the four metropolitan libraries are major information resources presently equipped to meet a variety of information needs without having to resort to the more research-oriented libraries. The regional library system makes it possible for the smaller public libraries to expand their information-delivery capabilities through support from the Regional Library Center and through contact with a unique and important information system—the ARC.

The ARC's

One aspect of the Tennessee public library system that appears to be working well at present and which is already servicing questions and problems relating to solar energy is the system of Area Resource Centers (ARC's). Located in the public libraries of the four metropolitan centers in the state (Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga), the ARC's serve as reference and referral centers for information requests received by the non-metropolitan libraries which cannot be adequately handled with the resources at hand. Billed as a service for "where to go when you want more," the ARC searches, locates, and sends materials and books to the public libraries from which information requests are received. Local libraries have access to the nearest ARC by means of teletype or through a toll-free telephone. Requests for information on topics such as solar energy are not at all uncommon and, by calling upon the resources of the metropolitan libraries as well as those of academic and special libraries, the ARC's are able to deliver information on a reasonably sophisticated scientific level.

The main problem faced by the four ARC's is a product of their own success—information overload, or more accurately, overload of requests for information, often resulting in a regrettable backlog which the limited staffs cannot reduce without extra assistance. Should the solar energy project stimulate interest in the topic sufficiently to strain even further the capabilities of the ARC's, additional personnel would most surely be needed.

Public Libraries in Action

The ARC system is a special resource which provides library-to-library information services. Public libraries in the regional system are expected to respond to requests, whenever possible, by using their own resources; the metropolitan libraries and their branches do not normally need to utilize the ARC services. In the area of solar energy, these libraries are already responding to requests for information and, perhaps more significantly, are taking the initiative in encouraging and anticipating the public interest in solar energy information. About a year ago, the Business Information Division of the Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County issued a selective, annotated bibliography on solar energy through its publication "Information for Profit" (Appendix F). The Memphis Public Library and Information Center has also developed a ready reference package on solar energy to deal with the many questions it has received. A representative of the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center reported to the Planning Conference a sharp upswing in interest (and the number of questions) following the Solar Technology Applications Review Conference held in Memphis.

At the regional level, at least one regional library center, Clinch-Powell in Clinton, Tennessee, has reported on the ORNL's grant and its implications for libraries in the system, saying that "ARC . . . serves as a public library reference hotline and is ready to go into action in the field of solar energy" (Happenings, September 23, 1977, p.2, Appendix G). This publication goes on to report that "ARC coordinator Kenton O'Kane visited several Clinch-Powell libraries this week. She explained the solar energy information network and talked with librarians about how ARC can benefit them."

In a publication that is sent to all public libraries—and many other agencies in the state of Tennessee—the Tennessee State Library and Archives describes the "energy program" for libraries stemming from the ORNL-SELA project, stating that "each public library of Tennessee can serve as an information center which will allow the public to obtain energy information quickly when needed" (TSL&A Newsletter, October 1, 1977, p.1., Appendix H).

Therefore, the public libraries of Tennessee—through the Tennessee State Library and Archives and its regional library services, through the ARC's and through the metropolitan public libraries—appeared to the participants in the Planning Conference to be well structured to meet, at a reasonably high level, the solar energy information needs of transfer agency groups. Insuring optimum service to all clients, however, will call for (1) a more concerted effort at coordination by the Tennessee State Library and Archives, (2) more in-service training of librarians, particularly in the smaller libraries, (3) additional funding for personnel at points of heavy traffic, i.e., the ARC's, and (4) some inevitable reliance on and cooperation with the special and academic libraries of the state.

Special and Academic Libraries and Other Resources

While the first phase of this project concentrated on the public libraries of the state, the Planning Conference included representatives from special libraries and information centers and the public university libraries of the state—the Environment Center of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; the Tennessee Energy Authority; the Tennessee Valley Authority; the University of Tennessee Libraries; and Austin Peay State University Library, representing the college and university system of the State Board of Regents (see Appendix C, list of participants).

The Planning Conference provided the forum for the first interchange between representatives of the Tennessee Energy Authority (TEA) and the University of Tennessee Environment Center (UTEC) on the one hand, and representatives of the libraries of the state on the other; it also was the first occasion in which the librarians themselves had the opportunity to discuss the problems peculiar to solar energy information.

It quickly became clear to the Conference participants that the role of the TEA, only recently elevated from the status of the Tennessee Energy Office and soon to expand its staff, would be an important one. The TEA already has a small library and is developing a number of materials of its own, but has not as yet established formal contact with the libraries and some other agencies in the state which could assist in the dissemination process, nor does it have a librarian to take full responsibility for the growing collection. Much the same could be said for the UTEC, and from this realization came the suggestions that the following information be developed on a systematic basis:

(1) A list of libraries and other dissemination organizations which could or should receive the original materials generated by agencies concerned with solar energy—although such a list could be constructed from the American Library Directory, a computerized list capable of regular updating would be useful in getting new information to the libraries of the state quickly and efficiently.

(2) Collections profiles of libraries and information centers in the state which would show holdings in the field of solar energy—at first a true union list of specific titles (books, periodicals, documents, etc.) was considered by the group, but this was eventually waived in favor of a

more general description of the special resources on solar energy available across the state and the restrictions, if any, upon their use. Such indexing tools as the Memphis Area List of Serials and the Tennessee Union Catalog presently provide finding information for those seeking individual titles, though neither can be said to be comprehensive. With the advent of computer-based cataloging and bibliographic networks such as the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) and the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), the location of titles held by the network's member libraries becomes more feasible. At this time, all of the major academic/research libraries of the state are members of SOLINET and an increasing number of medium-sized college libraries are joining the system, thereby widening its resources and making the locations of those resources immediately known to all member institutions. Still, the resources in the field of solar technology are often so specialized, ephemeral, and unique to smaller collections that no one union list appears to be adequate to all needs.

Thus the need for selective bibliographies, such as the one already developed by the Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County, became apparent to the participants. Two agencies which could produce extensive bibliographies on solar energy are the UTEC and TVA, whose representatives indicated a willingness to explore the preparation of such lists and the costs of such projects, when applicable.

Another valuable resource, according to some of the participants, would be on-line services provided by SOLCOST, a computerized data base to analyze solar energy efficiency. Here, more than in most areas, cost appears to be a restraining factor, but the idea should not be discarded for those research libraries whose activities in solar energy information are, or will be, extensive.

Representatives of the academic libraries of the state, heretofore not directly involved in the solar technology information transfer project, expressed a willingness to cooperate with other libraries and information agencies in sharing information resources. Indeed, it is to these libraries that the specialists may need to turn in some of their highly sophisticated research problems. These libraries' membership in Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) facilitates retrieval of bibliographic information not only among themselves but among all of the regional members of the network, thereby extending access to information on solar energy and technology well beyond the state.

One other resource beyond the state which is providing information nationwide is the National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center from which the ORNL-SELA project had derived some of its information for public libraries. But at present information is distributed only in limited quantities and is not always readily available. Still, all libraries should be aware of resources available through this center and should press for the widest possible distribution of these resources.

Public Information Programs

Any systematic campaign to get before the public the availability of information on solar energy carries with it a certain risk—that of being swamped by requests beyond the capacity of the libraries to respond. Any additional load, for instance, on the ARC's would probably call for additional personnel, as has already been mentioned. In any case, efforts at public information campaigns may themselves call for extra funds, even though the solar energy information program should, insofar as is possible, be promoted within the regular, on-going programs of the libraries.

Perhaps the best example of a recent public relations program among the state's public libraries is that of the Library Information Center (LINC) of the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center. Through funds from a federal grant, the Memphis library system utilized a variety of the mass media—television, radio, street signs, posters, etc., to advertise its Information and Referral Service (I & R) whereby anyone can obtain information that extends well beyond the holdings of the library itself, e.g., services, activities, and programs of Memphis agencies, ranging from such activities as those of the local music associations to the social services available to the unemployed, the handicapped, the elderly, etc. (For a fuller description of this program, see the article by Croneberger and Luck in Library Journal, November 1, 1975.)

It was generally felt by the participants in the Planning Conference that the Memphis model would be a good one for advertising the resources and services on solar technology available through public libraries, at least on the local level, but that a full-fledged program would be either unwise or impractical unless (1) special funds were acquired and budgeted for this purpose, and (2) the libraries were adequately prepared to deal with a greatly augmented public response. Again, the thin staffing of the ARC's was cited as an area of immediate concern.

On the national level, the possibility of a nationwide campaign on libraries and solar energy through the Advertising Council was suggested as a means to achieve the broadest possible exposure. Such a program would most likely be coordinated through the American Library Association.

Education Programs

The need for pre-service and in-service education for librarians and information specialists in solar energy and related scientific fields appears to be an inescapable prerequisite to an effective information program. Librarians have not, traditionally, been strong in the sciences. Those who do have academic backgrounds in the sciences are often employed by the scientific and technical libraries of the state (including the technical libraries of the universities), leaving the ranks of public libraries deficient in formal training in the sciences. The ability of other librarians to deal with technical information is often determined by (1) their own initiatives in the field, (2) the expectations of their employers and their clientele, and (3) the availability of in-service educational programs to supplement their formal academic training in schools of library science. (It should be noted that many practicing librarians in the small public libraries of the state have not had any formal academic training in library science.)

The Tennessee State Library and Archives has long provided, through its Public Library Division, a regular, on-going in-service education program for all librarians in the Regional Library System, thus providing one means of reaching public librarians on matters of solar energy. Activities at the regional level, such as visits of ARC coordinators to individual libraries, cited above, are not uncommon. Metropolitan libraries also sponsor in-service education programs, often in connection with the training agencies of city governments. A recent example has been the program in Nashville jointly sponsored by the Nashville Public Library, the University of Tennessee at Nashville, and the Metropolitan Department of Personnel, utilizing the instructional services of professors in the School of Library Science of George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville.

The library schools themselves (Peabody and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville), the two general-purpose master's programs accredited by the American Library Association, often sponsor workshops and short courses which could well feature programs on various aspects of scientific information, including solar energy. Other possible means of in-service education would be the annual conferences of the Tennessee Library Association, the biennial conferences of the Southeastern Library Association, as well as the more frequent meetings of the local and regional library associations within the state. For example, the winter meeting of the Nashville Library Club will be devoted to the solar technology information project, featuring a speaker from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Packaged programs which can be used from place to place, such as slide-tape learning modules, were cited as a possible means of in-service education. Were the TSLA or a similar agency to develop such a learning unit on the solar energy project and on information resources on solar technology, it could have a very positive impact upon those librarians who have to deal with questions on a daily basis.

Final Recommendations of the Planning Conference

1. The Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA), as the official state library agency, should take primary responsibility for insuring the dissemination of information on solar technology to all interested citizens of the state. This responsibility should include insuring the two-way flow of information between the producers of information and those charged with its dissemination, i.e., libraries. The TSLA should maximize use of its own state-wide regional library system, while serving as coordinator of other agencies and information services dealing with solar energy, working in cooperation with all other appropriate agencies.

2. The Tennessee Energy Authority (TEA), as the state's official agency entrusted with setting energy policy, should set high priority on the information necessary to the formulation of enlightened public policy as well as that needed for those actively involved in solar energy projects. Among the possible contributions of the TEA to solar technology information dissemination are the following:

   2.1. Contracting an "energy librarian," perhaps in cooperation with the TSLA, professionally trained in the field of library and information science, to take responsibility for the materials generated by and collected by the TEA and to monitor the information resources on solar energy in the state.

   2.2. Coordinating the development of bibliographies, union lists, and collections profiles of libraries in the state relating to solar energy.

   2.3. Advocating the inclusion of an information component on projects—local, state, regional, and national—relating to solar energy, such as the developing Southern Energy Research Institute (SERI).

   2.4. Including an information component, i.e., libraries and information services, in the planning grant now being developed by TEA.

3. The University of Tennessee Environment Center (UTEC) should work closely with the two aforementioned agencies on matters relating to solar energy information and research, including the following:

   3.1. Working with the TVA in the development and maintenance of substantial bibliographies on solar energy for distribution to all libraries in the state.

3.2. Developing a collections profile of solar energy resources in the various libraries of the state, to be distributed to the ARC's and to other libraries throughout Tennessee.

3.3. Assisting the TSLA and the TEA in developing special public information programs on solar energy information to be shown to civic groups, colleges and schools, professional associations, etc.

4. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) should work as closely as possible with the UTEC or other agencies on each of the foregoing projects, with special responsibility for developing in-depth bibliographies on solar technology, utilizing its special collections in the field. Consideration should also be given to creating the conditions necessary for the wider distribution of materials developed by and acquired by TVA and, wherever possible, freer access to TVA holdings by interested persons.

5. The Area Resource Centers (ARC's) should continue to play a vital role in providing information to the non-urban citizenry of the state; in the area of solar energy their services will be indispensable in helping to make available to the smaller libraries of the state the specialized information resources on solar technology located in the larger public, academic, and special libraries. ARC coordinators can contribute substantially to the rapid dissemination of solar energy information by:

5.1. Keeping local public librarians fully informed of the role of all public libraries as a source of information as well as a "library reference hotline . . . ready to go into action in the new field of solar energy."

5.2. Sharpening the referral services skills of librarians in small communities where the information itself is not readily available.

5.3. Assuring, insofar as is possible, the rapid delivery of information through the ARC system, which may at times call for the addition of qualified personnel.

6. The four major metropolitan libraries should continue to assume responsibility for providing ready and rapid information on all but the most specialized technical areas of solar energy, as well as providing, whenever possible, referral services to agencies, institutes, suppliers, etc., dealing in solar energy. That is to say that the metropolitan public libraries should be able to deliver information rapidly not only to the average citizen interested in solar energy but to the transfer agents dealing in more specialized aspects of solar energy technology.

7. The academic libraries and special libraries containing solar energy information resources should serve as the ultimate resource on the topic for the specialist and for highly specialized needs which occur infrequently. For this to happen statewide will call for one or more of the following conditions:

7.1. The development and distribution of profiles of holdings of the various libraries in the field of solar energy.

7.2. The maintenance of interlibrary loan agreements between the specialized libraries and other libraries in the state, particularly the ARC's.

7.3. The development of less restrictive policies on the part of some special libraries, or the development of provisions for users with special information needs.

7.4. The maximum use of the Union List of Serials, the Memphis Area List of Serials, the Tennessee Union Catalog, and other existing finding tools.

7.5. Wider subscription to, and participation in, computer-based information networks such as the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) on the part of Tennessee libraries and especially the TSLA.

8. Other areas which deserve attention in the development of an effective state-wide system for the dissemination of information on solar energy are the following:

8.1. An effective public information program on resources and services on solar energy available through the libraries of the state. This can include local and statewide advertising through the various media, speakers and consultants visiting professional and civic groups, etc.

8.2. In-service and pre-service education programs to widen knowledge and increase skills of librarians dealing with solar energy. This can range from on-site visits of ARC coordinators to [illegible]al-ized programs sponsored by libraries and educational institutions. It may also call for the development of packaged multi-media programs on the solar energy project for repeated use across the state.

Financing the Future: A Final Word on Costs

It was mentioned earlier in the report that most libraries are expected to facilitate the provision of information on solar technology within the confines of regular, on-going budgets. But it quickly became apparent to the participants in the Conference that, in an era of tight budgets, significant extension of services in any given area would not always be possible without extra funding from one source or another. A two-day conference did

not allow for sophisticated budgetary prognostications, but a few of the more obvious costs, price tags for additional services if you will, came to the surface.

First and perhaps most obvious is the strain already placed upon the ARC's alluded to above. Any significant expansion of ARC services would most likely require the addition of personnel in the four ARC locations. Given the average starting salary of $11,000 for the ARC librarians, this would imply additional costs of $44,000. Given the average cost of $13 per ARC transaction (all contributing costs considered), this increment needed to achieve additional services should not be surprising.

The Tennessee State Library and Archives is considering becoming a member of SOLINET, which would open access to new cataloging and bibliographic services to the TSLA and its regional system. The start-up cost for this enterprise for the first year only has been estimated at $10,000. As has already been mentioned, wide-spread membership in SOLINET widens both the resources of the system and the member libraries and it seems especially appropriate, even urgent, that the state library agency of Tennessee become a functioning member of this important computer-based information network.

In-service education is difficult to price and may depend on special proposals and programs emanating from the sponsoring agencies. But, if a goal were set to reach each of the 200 public librarians in the state of Tennessee with one full day of intensive training in providing solar technology information, then the figure of $6,000 appears to be a reasonable estimate of the cost of such an undertaking. Any special educational materials, such as packaged multi-media programs, would be in addition to this figure.

Other special activities such as the development of selective, up-to-date bibliographies, mailing lists of libraries, and profiles of special collections on solar energy may well exceed the capabilities of current staffs. The UTEC, operating as it does on "soft" money from a variety of sources, is flexible enough to respond to some of these needs where funding can be provided. Both libraries and library schools in the state have developed numerous proposals for special projects and would in many cases be willing to work with SELA, ORNL, or other cooperating and funding organizations in the development of proposals for special purpose grants.

Of special significance in the funding picture is the Tennessee Energy Authority, whose role in providing direction in the dissemination of information on solar energy and related fields is yet to be seen. Its staff is expanding, and it is soon to receive a major planning grant. If information dissemination can become an integral part of that planning grant, and if that agency can work hand in glove with the TSLA and the other libraries of the state, the role of the TEA in this project may well be decisive.

APPENDIX A

A PROPOSAL

SUBMITTED TO: Union Carbide Corporation
Oak Ridge National Laboratories
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

BY: The Southeastern Library Association
Post Office Box 987
Tucker, Georgia 30084

PROJECT DURATION: July 6 - September 30, 1977

AMOUNT REQUESTED: $9,875.20

OFFICIAL: Johnnie E. Givens
Johnnie E. Givens
Executive Director

The Southeastern Library Association (SELA) proposes to assist the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in designing, implementing, and monitoring a residual system for dissemination of information first to selected target groups and secondarily to the general public within the structure of its Solar Technology Project. Focusing on ORNL's pilot project in Tennessee, the Association is proposing a pattern which after evaluation analysis can be replicated, adapted, or revised for use in each of the other 13 states within the region.

The structure of the system will include a mechanism whereby the concerned individual, particularly from one of the identified transfer agency groups, will be able to make his inquiry on solar technology to the local information center, e.g., the public library, knowing that a functioning referral network will provide information even when the request for information exceeds the capability of local, on-site resources. Basic to the development will be the objectives to:

1) Utilize the existing mechanisms for planning within the state

2) Custom design the services for the state with a user-oriented focus

3) Avoid needless and costly duplication of both basic and administrative services by coordination and expansion of demonstrated effective services

4) Strengthen the quality of information services by providing support for continued improvement of all kinds of resources

The proposal is designed to provide to the staff of ORNL expertise and assistance in developing the component of the Solar Technology Project, Phase I, which covers the transfer of information about resource tools and information services. It is the framework for coordinated effort between subject specialists in solar technology and specialists in bibliography and information services to plan the statewide network of solar technology information. This network will become the residual system for dissemination of information, the goal of Phase II of the Solar Technology Project.

Within the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the official library agency for the State, an information network now exists through four Area Resource Centers located in the major metropolitan centers within the state. The Southeastern Library Association proposes to serve as the administrative agency to coordinate the activities of planning and development evolving from the Information Seminars for Transfer Agents. These activities will involve representatives from various kinds of information services which include solar technology.

The proposal is based upon the assumption that the development of a solar technology residual information network should require:

1) A foundational "ready reference" packet of solar technology materials in an information center readily accessible to

each transfer agent,

2) that an information program should be initiated to inform each member of the various transfer agency groups where and how solar technology information initially is available, and

3) a planning forum must be provided for representatives of various information units within the state in order to produce a functioning solar technology network.

The activities required to support these assumptions will be

1) A grant of $2,375.00 will be made through the State Library Agency to insure that the solar technology transfer agents in each of the state's 95 counties have available to them the basic "ready-reference" information which should be readily accessible.

2) Through the State Library Agency reimbursement will be made for a maximum of 20 days professional staff and consultants time to implement for each area served by one of the four Area Resource Centers a communications awareness program directed to selected transfer agency groups. These will be identified by the Solar Technology Seminars. Up to 320 hours of support staff time will be provided for the communications awareness program.

3) A two-day seminar will be held during which representatives from no less than 12 information services will develop the design for a residual solar technology information network within Tennessee, including a calendar for its implementation.

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A PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER A RESIDUAL SYSTEM

September 28-29, 1977
Conference Room
Tennessee State Library and Archives Building

Presented by the Southeastern Library Association and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory of Union Carbide

AGENDA

Wednesday, September 28

10:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Conference Room
State Library

PLANNING FOR SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER, A RESIDUAL SYSTEM

Presiding - Johnnie Givens
Executive Director, SELA

Introduction of Participants

Announcements

Background

Interaction of participants in a planning mode

(Box lunches will be served at noon.)

Reservations for the participants who wish to have dinner together as a group will be made for Wednesday evening.

Thursday, September 29

8:30 AM - 11:30 AM Conference Room State Library	Presiding - Johnnie Givens Executive Director, SELA Introduction of Participants who joined the conference. Design of the residual system - the participants
11:30 AM - 1:30 PM	Lunch

(Dr. Edwin S. Gleaves will serve as recorder and editor and will outline the plan during this break.)

1:30 PM - 3:00 PM	Presentation of the plan outline - Dr. Edwin S. Gleaves, Director School of Library Science Peabody College Reaction - Approval of the plan - the participants

A PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER

September 28-29, 1977
Conference Room
Tennessee State Library and Archives Building

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Presented by the Southeastern Library Association and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory of Union Carbide

SELECTED ARTICLES FROM BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS

"ERDA Sets R&D Plans," ENGINEERING NEWS RECORD, Aug. 21, 1975: 14.
Pilot plants using solar energy to convert agricultural wastes into useful gases are planned for the early 1980s.

"A Giant Step for Solar Heating," BUSINESS WEEK, Oct. 18, 1976: 99-100.
The Solaron Corporation of Denver claims that by 1980 it will control 10% of a $1 billion solar-heating market.

"Green Plants Might Provide the Cheapest Energy of All," FORTUNE, Sept., 1976: 152-157.
Scientists are finding ways to redirect photosynthesis to produce hydrogen. Hydrogen has four factors in its favor: 1. It can be stored for later use, 2. It can be transported by pipeline over long distances at 1/8 the operating cost of sending electricity through high voltage cables, 3. It is clean burning with water the only residue, 4. It is about 2½X the energy of gasoline by weight.

"Heat from Solar Energy Prevents Floor Heaving in Warehouse," QUICK FROZEN FOODS, Aug., 1976: 34+
The first installation of its type in the frozen food industry is in the world's largest cranberry freezer storage warehouse; it will pay for itself in two years and then will provide virtually cost-free energy.

"Metals Fight for Room in Solar Markets," IRON AGE, Sept. 13. 1976: 49.
There are tremendous opportunities in metals, especially aluminum and copper.

"The Potential for Solar Energy in Industry," PLANT ENGINEERING, Oct. 14, 1976: 114-125.
This article contains a section on solar terminology and a selected list of solar manufacturers.

"Simmering Solar Heating Market Awaits Cost-Effective Product," ENGINEERING NEWS RECORD, Feb. 24, 1977: 20-24.
ERDA's goal is to heat 1% of the nation's buildings with solar energy by 1985 and 15% by 2000.

(Continued)

Williams, James Richard. SOLAR ENERGY: TECHNOLOGY AND APPLICATIONS. (Ann Arbor) 1974 Bus Ref 621.47/W72
This reference tells how the ultimate source of energy can be put into effect for almost all industrial and domestic uses, and there is even a chapter on the feasibility of an ocean thermal power plant.

OTHER BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY

Behrman, Daniel. SOLAR ENERGY: THE AWAKENING SCIENCE. (Little, Brown) 1976 333.7/B42s

Brinkworth, Brian Joseph. SOLAR ENERGY FOR MAN. (Wiley) 1973, c1972 621.47/B42s

Clegg, Peter. NEW LOW-COST SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR THE HOME: WITH COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. (Garden Way) 1975 Ref 696/C62n/P.B.

Daniels, Farrington. DIRECT USE OF THE SUN'S ENERGY. (Ballentine) 1974, c1964 Bus 621.47/D18d/P.B.

Daniels, George Emery. SOLAR HOMES AND SUN HEATING. (Harper & Row) 1976 697.78/D18

Duffie, John A. & Beckman, William A. SOLAR ENERGY THERMAL PROCESSES. (Wiley) 1974 Bus 621.47/D85s

Halacy, Daniel Stephen. THE COMING AGE OF SOLAR ENERGY. (Harper & Row) 1973 621.47/H15c/1973

Kramer, Jack. THE SUN-HEATED INDOOR/OUTDOOR ROOM FOR PEOPLE, FOR PLANTS. (Scribner) 1975 697.78/K89s

Morgan, Scott & Chloe and Taylor, David & Susan. HOT WATER: SOLAR WATER HEATERS AND STACK COIL HEATING SYSTEMS. rev. ed. 1975 Ref 697.78/H832/P.B.

Vale, Brenda. THE AUTONOMOUS HOUSE: DESIGN AND PLANNING FOR SELF- SUFFICIENCY. (Universe) 1975 696/V14a

APPENDIX F

INFORMATION FOR PROFIT

SOLAR ENERGY

Recently our own Business Department became involved with a solar energy question. A patron was trying to locate a solar collecting system called Sunwave, made by Acorn Structures in MA. We found the company listed in the Massachusetts section of the New England Manufacturing Directory. In looking for other information about solar energy we happened to discover that Acorn Structures is one of the few manufacturers of prefab solar homes starting at $43,500 with solar equipment worth $7,500. ("Solar Heating Right Now," MONEY, Nov. 1976:49-51.)

MIT was doing research on solar energy in the 1930s. Many consider it a very feasible energy source. Here is a list of recent books and selected articles available in the library.

Business Information Division of the Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County

BUSINESS REFERENCE

MCGRAW HILL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ENERGY. 1976
Bus Ref 333.7/M147
There are sections on solar battery, solar collectors, solar cooling, solar energy, solar heating, and solar radiation.

Pesko, Carolyn, ed. SOLAR DIRECTORY. (Ann Arbor 1975 Bus Ref 621.47/P47s/P.B.
This directory covers the wide scope of solar energy activity in the U.S. and also in other countries, at the academic, governmental, and industrial levels.

8th & Union

Hours
Mon-Fri 9-9
Saturday 9-5
Phone
244-4700
Ext. 46

"'Solar-Bank' Hot Water System Uses 'Tube-in-Strip' Process," AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING, AND REFRIGERATION NEWS, July 12, 1976: 3.
The Shenandoah Community Center in the new city of Shenandoah, Georgia is supposed to be the largest solar heated and air conditioned new building in the world.

"Solar Energy," ASHRAE JOURNAL, Nov., 1975.
This entire issue devoted to solar energy includes thermal energy storage, design for existing structures, the flat plate collector, electric utilities, the architectural imperative, and the role of the mechanical contractor.

"Solar Energy: Wave of the Future?" JOURNAL OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, July, 1976: 151-154.
A number of schools recently installed solar systems on an experimental basis with gratifying results.

"Solar Heating and Cooling," SCIENCE, Jan., 1976: 143-149.
Solar water heaters, which can save 70-80% of the fuel costs of heating water, have been a commercial enterprise in Australia, Japan, and Israel for more than a decade; perhaps a million are in use in these countries.

"Solar Industry Going Strong a Year Later," INDUSTRY WEEK, June 21, 1976: 44-45.
The Solar Energy Industries Association is optimistic in its forecast for the future of solar energy, while ERDA reminds us that the heating and cooling of buildings accounts for only 10-15% of the nation's energy consumption.

ALSO

THE ECONOMICS OF SOLAR HOME HEATING. A STUDY PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. March 13,1977. Y 4.Ec7: So4
(Bus vertical file - "Solar Energy")

APPENDIX G

HAPPENINGS

CLINCH-POWELL REGIONAL LIBRARY CENTER
CLINTON, TENNESSEE 37716

Vol. 1, No. 2 September 23, 1977

SOLAR ENERGY HOTLINE

Solar energy, which a year ago seemed only a theoretical solution to the energy crisis, has moved into the realm of possibility. Today newspaper ads and even an exhibit at the Tennessee Valley A & I Fair entice consumers to revamp their home heating systems. In a field so new, architects, engineers, bankers, builders and buyers need all the current information available. In Tennessee this information is as close as the telephone in your nearest public library.

Oak Ridge researchers have received a grant for a state solar energy information network. The State Energy Office, UT Environment Center, ERDA, ORNL and the State Library are cooperating to share energy information resources through the Area Resource Center (ARC). ARC, which all Clinch-Powell libraries may reach through a toll-free phone line, already serves as a public library reference hotline and is ready to go into action in the new field of solar energy. Homeowners wishing to locate contractors to install solar heating systems, farmers needing information on solar grain drying, engineers wanting data on the size of solar collectors - ARC can help them all.

ARC Coordinator Kenton O'Kane visited several Clinch-Powell libraries this week. She explained the solar information network and talked with librarians about how ARC can benefit them. Kenton made brief trips to the Briceville, LaFollette, Jellico, Tazewell, Maynardville, Norris and Lake City libraries. She plans to return in October to see Morgan and Scott counties.

"I've been talking to everybody on the phone for several months," Kenton said. "It was good to see them and their libraries in person. I think now I have a better idea of their problems and needs."

TSL & A

APPENDIX H

NEWSLETTER

Tennessee
State Library & Archives
403 Seventh Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

OCTOBER 1, 1977 #13

ENERGY PROGRAM

A new and exciting era has opened for public libraries in Tennessee. A series of workshops, completed last month, were designed to prepare the public libraries across the state to function as "information transfer agencies" in the field of energy conservation and solar energy. Tennessee has been chosen as the pilot program which will establish patterns for information transfer to be used nationally.

Now that the Area Resource Centers have acquired material and sources of information on energy conservation and solar energy, each public library of Tennessee can serve as an information center which will allow the public to obtain energy information quickly when needed. The four metropolitan public libraries can now provide this information through the ARC network.

Librarians are offered a unique opportunity to serve a "new" public in this field. Those needing information will be architects and designers, contractors and builders, bankers and other financing agencies,and the individual consumer who needs to know what he can do about his home. Information available from Washington, Oak Ridge and other sources includes technical design, cost of installation and maintenance, tax benefits, availability of financing, and sources of special materials needed for construction.

This is the first time that libraries have been asked to participate in such a large project from the beginning. The ARC system is designed for this kind of service and it is important that we use it to fill this urgent need.

* *